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The People's Press.

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Political.

A Powerful Arraignment.

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, during the recent debate on appropriations, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, gave utterance to the following eloquent but truthful indictment against the Radical party:

"If what has just been stated by the Chairman on Appropriations be true, it is but corroborative of the opinion long entertained on this side of the chamber, that the number of officers and the pay attached thereto under the existing Administration are too great. More than once this has been asserted and shown. So far as I can remember we have received but one answer, which consists of denunciations of administrations prior to 1860; the design being to conceal existing abuses and extravagance. And no one has done so more persistently than my colleague, Judge Kelly, who, when this bill was under consideration, on a former debate, took occasion to assert concerning the administration of James Buchanan that 'there never had been such a season of profligacy as those same four years.'"

Sir, during those four years purity in private and integrity in public life were the rule and not the exception. During those years elections were free and not controlled by military authority; the freedom of speech and of the press were not abridged; the right of the people to be secure in their persons and effects was not prohibited; the right of trial by jury was not denied; no cruel or unnecessary punishments were inflicted; innocent men were not arrested by the 'tinkling of a bell,' and left to languish in the fortresses of the United States during the pleasure of a President or Secretary; and innocent women were not hanged.

Then, sir, there was neither unbridled taking of gifts, nor wholesale appointing of relatives to office. There were no 'Black Fridays' to be inquired into; no corners in gold or in stocks to be accounted for; and no 'Let and Stocking' jobs to be executed. Collectors of customs were not forced to resign by outraged merchants, nor were Presidential letters needed as 'bills of health' for exposed and deposed officials. Innumerable and unnecessary offices were not created to support in uselessness and idleness the barnacles clinging to the party craft, and the presence of the Federal tax-gatherer never darkened the door of either the rich or the poor.

Then, sir, presidential and other salaries were not increased, neither was the Treasury depleted by the use of contingent funds for the ease, splendor and luxury of high officials. Our ships of war were not used as pleasure-boats, nor were the soldiers of the Republic employed as menials in the streets and houses of this capital.

During those four years a Vice-President of the United States was not in complication with infamous practices, and sent to his home in shame and dishonor. Then, sir, no man questioned the integrity of the Congress of the United States, nor was it compelled to purge itself of those who had steeped themselves in infamy, by their connection with fraudulent schemes, such as were exposed by the 'Credit Mobilier' investigations of the Forty-second Congress.

In those years sovereign States were not reduced to a condition of vassalage, their substance eaten up, their treasure squandered and stolen, and their pleasant places made everywhere desolated by the hand of the despoiler. The very dregs of northern vagabondism were not forced into their highest executive and legislative positions by fraud and violence, and kept there by the decrees of a corrupt judiciary, sustained by Federal bayonets in defiance of right and justice and in contempt of the will of the people.

Then, sir, under the very shadow of the Capitol there came no despairing cry from the people to be relieved of and protected from the burdens and exactions of the task-masters set over them by Federal authority, whom they accused of malfeasance and corruption by which their property was being confiscated, their means exhausted, and their prosperity destroyed.

In that 'season of profligacy,' as it is stigmatized by my colleague, the body-politic was not diseased to its core, so that it might be touched nowhere that vile corruption and festering rottenness would not ooze forth. In those days spies, informers, and money-grabbers were not hired and sent forth to prey upon merchant, citizen, and corporation, so that favorites might fatten on dues belonging to the Federal Treasury. Then defaulers were not screened in their peculations, or pardoned, if by accident convicted, and their bondsmen left unmolested by reason of their social and personal relations with those in authority.

Then, sir, no wild railroad schemes were fostered by the Government, by which layman and priest, widow and orphan, were plundered and ruined. Millions and tens of millions of acres of the public domain were not given away to lawless corporations without price and for no consideration, and by them used for the enrichment of 'inside rings' of gamblers and speculators, who have brought shame and dishonor upon our national name and credit.

Then, manufactures, trade, commerce, and business generally were not stricken as if by the hand of paralysis, and starving men and women did not march through the streets of our cities crying for work or bread, but receiving neither. Honest industry received its just reward, and bloated fortunes coined out of the necessities of the people were unknown; and in that day there were no privileged classes of bankers and bondholders, whose coffers were filled to overflowing by immunities granted at the expense of the people.

Then, sir, there was republican simplicity in official life and manners, and there was no oping of regal magnificence in establishment, intercourse or equipage.

These, sir, are some of the things which did not exist, did not occur, and were not done during the administration of James Buchanan, that 'season of profligacy' referred to by my colleague. Did time permit many others might be enumerated and held forth for general detestation and execration. But, sir, if these things do exist, have occurred, and are done in this 'season of profligacy,' which has been of fourteen dreary years' duration, it is not difficult to determine the responsibility.

And, sir, of all these high crimes and misdemeanors, of all these sins of omission and commission, of all these invasions of the rights and liberties of the people, of all these outrages and wrongs, and of all these violations of the Constitution and the law, I here and now arraign the party to which my colleague belongs before the bar of the American people.

Select Miscellany.

Beautify Your Homes.

"Home, sweet home," has cheered many a wearied soul burdened with sorrows, far, far away from loved ones. There is something about home, however humble it may be, that comforts, cheers, hallows; a something that gathers around nothing else that belongs to man, and however indescribable, verily the fact remains 'there is no place like home.' Parents should neglect no pains to make home attractive to their children, not only in the culture of all those graces which makes the indoors charming, but in assisting nature to make the outdoor surroundings beautiful, in noble trees with their grateful shade, in the flower garden, radiating with all the richness of the rainbow hues; in the wide-spreading lawn 'all dressed in living green.' 'Oh,' said a beautiful lady a few months a wife, 'Oh, that I could be at my old home now, to sit on the fresh green grass on our beautiful lawn, under our noble elms, and see my precious father and mother enjoying the blithesome gambols of my brothers and sisters, with my husband with me it would be paradise for me.' This gentle lady expressed the thoughts of all who have left their childhood home. We have been led to these thoughts by the inquiries of a friend in a neighboring county how best she could secure a lawn for the pleasure of her little ones, and the laws being our special charm, we usurp, for the nonce, the role of the agricultural editor, if that be an usurpation, to give wider circulation to his teachings.

First, to insure success, the ground should be naturally rich, or made so by liberal manuring; should be well ploughed and thoroughly harrowed and rolled, until a perfect tilth has been secured. It matters not if several ploughings, harrowing, and rollings be required, the perfect tilth must be reached, for the work is to last for generations, and it is the law of the 'olive branches.' England is famous for her beautiful parks, and her men of wealth have given to their establishment and protection a large attention, involving large expenditures of money. In many portions of our own country persons of refinement and wealth have bestowed much labor and money in securing parks not at all inferior to those of our English brethren. To meet a growing want much pains have been taken to ascertain the most suitable grasses for a lawn, and the *American Farmer* (Baltimore) some years ago recommended, on the advice of those eminent seedmen, R. S. CLARK & Co., the following kinds and quantities for an acre of land, to be sowed by the middle of September: Crested dogtail, 1 bushel; sheep-fescue, 1 bushel; hard-fescue, 1 bushel; red-top, 1 bushel; Kentucky blue grass, 1 bushel; perennial rye grass, 1 bushel; white clover, 4 quarts; which will cost some less than ten dollars.—*Richmond Whig*.

The editor of the *American Farmer* (Prof. N. B. WORTHINGTON, of the Maryland Agricultural College), adds: 'We must take occasion to say, however, that an excellent lawn may be had without such expense for seed, if you have the patience to wait a year or two for the natural grasses. There is no prettier lawn than is made by the growth of our natural green grasses and white clover. These will come without seed upon ground well prepared and sufficiently manured. A manuring of ashes is especially adapted to the growth of lawn grass. If you want the ground covered quickly, however, it is necessary to sow seeds. The ground for a lawn should have been cultivated deeply for a year or two if possible, in some hoe crop manured. A well cleansed soil is important to a good set of grass seed, and depth of soil important to preserve the freshness of the grass in dry weather. Use plaster freely also.'

Again we say, beautify your home!

It's Very Hard.

'It's very hard to have nothing to eat but porridge, when others have every sort of dainties,' muttered Charlie, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him. 'It's very hard to have to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings, and work hard all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of labor! It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow, while others roll about in their coaches!'

'It's a great blessing,' said his grandmother, as she sat at her knitting, 'to have food when so many are hungry; it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head when so many are homeless; it's a great blessing to have sight, and hearing, and strength for early labor, when so many are blind, deaf or suffering!'

'Why, grandmother, you seem to think that nothing is hard,' said the boy still in a grumbling tone.

'No, Charlie; there is one thing that I think very hard.'

'What's that?' cried Charlie, who thought at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

'Why, I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings!'

A young lady wants to know whether a girl may be sure a man loves her unutterably, when he sits in her presence for an hour without speaking.

Horrible Murder.

(From the Piedmont Press.)

OLD FORT, June 15th, 1874.

Information was received at this place Friday evening, 12th inst., of the most cold-blooded and shocking murder that it has ever been our painful duty to chronicle.

The particulars, as near as can be ascertained, are most appalling, and without attempting to prejudice the public mind by any of our comments, we give the naked and unvarnished facts.

Mr. Sternberg, late of Franklin county, Kansas, who had been in this vicinity for some weeks, looking after mica and other minerals, left this place on the morning of the 7th inst., about 10 o'clock, on foot, in company with one G. F. Cunningham, a wagoner from Shufordville, Henderson county, whom Sternberg employed to transport his baggage, consisting of a valise and one or two other minor articles, as far as the Swannanoa Bridge, two miles this side of Asheville, and where Cunningham would turn off to go to Shufordville. They arrived at Keeler's Stage Stand, two miles beyond the Blue Ridge about 5 o'clock that evening, and after remaining a few minutes to refresh himself, Sternberg walked on, saying he would go on to Alexander's, four miles further to spend the night. Sternberg never reached Alexander's and nothing was heard from him until Friday, the 12th inst., when a party of gentlemen who were hunting had their attention attracted to the bank of the river by the barking of their dogs and swarms of buzzards. When they approached the spot they were sickened by the horrible spectacle that presented itself—the remains of a man, lying in the edge of the water, greatly decomposed and partly eaten up by hogs and buzzards was discovered. Blood and appearances of brains were found on the rocks, and a large club, and traced to a deep hole in river, into which the body must have been thrown, and afterward washed ashore by a recent freshet. From all appearances it was evident that Cunningham had camped for the night at that place, as he was seen to pass Alexander's, a mile further, at day light the next morning with his team.

The Coroner of Buncombe County, upon being notified of the fact of the murder, summoned a jury to hold an inquest, and after getting what evidence they could, were so fully satisfied that the foul deed was committed by Cunningham, that a posse was immediately started in pursuit of the murderer. As soon as the sad news of the murder was received, Mr. Gaston, also of Kansas, Mr. Curtis, late of Ohio, but now a resident of this place, and Capt. J. B. Burgin left immediately for the purpose of identifying the body and eliciting further particulars. They returned Sunday evening and reported the following additional facts:

The remains of Mr. Sternberg had been interred when these gentlemen reached the place, but they had it exhumed for identification, which the sequel will show was fully done. The body, and shirt, although torn and discolored with blood, were recognized as Mr. Sternberg's and upon examination of his boots his name was found written on the inside. A small magnifying glass was found in his pants pocket and a gold pencil and a Kansas newspaper were lying near by. A wound was discovered on the right side of the face, half way between the eye and the mouth which was probed by Dr. W. L. Hillard, and pronounced by him to have been made by a bullet. The ball, entering near the nose and ranging diagonally, came out under the left jaw. About 10 o'clock Saturday night a pistol shot followed by a loud scream was heard in the direction of the camp. It is supposed that Mr. Sternberg was first shot, but that the shot did not prove effectual and it is then thought that the assassin snatched from the fire a burning brand, and with one fatal blow launched the innocent Sternberg into eternity. Mr. Sternberg left this place with a considerable sum of money and must have impudently led Cunningham know that he had it, and probably long before they reached the camping place he had conceived the fiendish plan of murdering Mr. Sternberg, and he must have also driven at a snail's pace in order that he might camp where he did, as it is something unusual for wagoners to strike camp before night, and even at a slow walk he could have easily reached Alexander's, the regular stopping place, by sun down. Although his camp was immediately on the roadside, yet it was further from any dwelling, and the most secluded place he could have selected for the perpetration of this diabolical crime. Cunningham must have eaten his supper after murdering Sternberg, as a negro who passed the camp after the shot and scream were heard, noticed some frying meat at the camp fire.

The heartless wretch was arrested at Shufordville, on Saturday. He had just returned from Greenville, S. C., with a load of goods, and when the sheriff slipped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists he did not even ask why he was arrested. A gold watch, two pocket books, and a pair of ladies' silk gloves, were found on his person and identified as the property of Mr. Sternberg. The wretch had even stolen his victim's coat and vest, and was seen to carry a large valise to his home last Monday, and from all that can be learned, it answers the description of the one he was hauling for Mr. Sternberg.

Cunningham alleges that he bought the watch from a negro in South Carolina, paying him \$10 for it, but Mr. Gaston's description of Sternberg's watch, answers fully to the one Cunningham claims to have purchased of the negro. Mr. Sternberg was about 55 or 60 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighed about 165 lbs; iron grey hair and beard, cut tolerably short; light grey eyes, roman nose and well defined features.

Cunningham is a mere boy, about seventeen or eighteen years old, about five feet, five inches high, heavily built, muscular frame, sandy hair, grey eyes and florid complexion, will weigh about one hundred and forty pounds, is very respectably connected, and up to this time has borne an unblemished character.

The people are wild with excitement, and loud in their denunciations of the crime and characterize it as inhuman, unjustifiable and cowardly.

Mr. Sternberg was an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman, and it is greatly to be deplored that he lost his life in such a horrible manner. But a good man has fallen, who leaves

one brother and a large circle of friends and acquaintances behind to mourn his sad and untimely loss.

Wrapt in slumber, visions of his far distant home and friends probably appearing to him, little did he dream, that ere another day dawned, the limpid waters of the Swannanoa, rolling gently near, and whose murmurs had lulled him to rest, would be crimsoned with his blood.

Cunningham has been lodged in jail at Asheville and is heavily ironed. It is to be hoped that justice will be meted out to him as the blood of an innocent man calls for, and his barbarous crime deserves.

JOHN.

The Decisions of the Chief Justice in Virginia.

Some of our exchanges in commenting upon the decisions of Chief Justice Waite, delivered in Richmond a few days ago, to the effect that bankrupts in Virginia were not entitled to the homestead exemption allowed by their Constitution, have fallen into a serious mistake concerning the grounds of the decision. The Chief Justice did not intimate that the exemptions allowed by the amendments to the Bankrupt Law were unconstitutional, but simply decided that the new Constitution of Virginia went into effect in April, 1869, and consequently that as the homestead exemption was not in force in January, 1869, the Act did not apply. In North Carolina our Constitution went into effect in July, 1868, and the reason does not apply. Virginia, it will be remembered, was re-constructed long after the other Southern States, (except Texas) and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need no fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooks that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in *Hill versus Kester*. Fortunately, there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part reduced to judgments in our State Courts.

Another decision was of considerable importance to the mercantile community, and was to this effect. A custom had obtained to a great extent for merchants in settling their accounts with Baltimore and New York houses, to add to their ordinary promissory notes the words 'the benefit of the homestead exemption is hereby waived against this note.' Judge Hughes has decided in a case involving the validity of the waiver, that as the wife was no party to the note, and for other reasons, the waiver was ineffectual and the homestead exemption could be set up. The Chief Justice reversed the decision, holding that to say a man could not voluntarily waive the benefit of his homestead, was tantamount to saying he could not alienate or make a lien upon his land.

Laughing as a Medicine.

A short time since, says a writer in the *Sanitarian*, two individuals were lying in one room very sick, one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of the mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever could recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud or to move any portion of his body except his arms, but seizing a pillow he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakened both the nurse and the fever patient. The incident struck the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patient vastly improved; said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better, and now both are up and well. Who says laughter is not the best of medicines? This reminds the writer of another case. A gentleman was suffering from an ulceration of the throat, which at length became so swollen that his life was despaired of. His household came to his bedside to bid him farewell. Each individual shook hands with the dying man, and then went away weeping. Last of all came a pet ape, and shaking the man's hands, went away also with its hands over its eyes. It was so ludicrous a sight that the patient was forced to laugh, and laughed so heartily that the ulcer broke, and his life was saved.

Bold and Successful Robbery.

On Tuesday night the ninth inst., a most daring robbery was perpetrated upon Mr. David T. Lanier, a well-known citizen, who resides near Chatham, Pittsylvania Co., Va. While Mr. Lanier and the other members of the family were asleep some person entered his chamber through a window which was raised, took from his pantaloons pocket the key which unlocked a desk in the adjoining room, went into that room, opened the desk and took from it \$5,150 in money, \$100 of which is said to have been in gold. The rogue also took a gun, probably for self protection, and carried this off, together with an overcoat. It is reported that the robber undertook to unlock another drawer of the desk, which contained \$700 in money, but in this he failed. No one awoke while this work was being done, and the loss was not known till next morning.

It is surmised that chloroform was administered to prevent Mr. L. from awaking; but this seems to be but a conjecture. It was certainly a very daring theft, perpetrated by one who had some acquaintance with the premises and who was resolved upon doing the worst if necessary, and for this purpose seized upon the gun in the outset. Such robberies are alarming.

As yet there is no clue to the rogue, but we hope he will be discovered and brought to justice.—*Danville Register of the 17th*.

Appearances Against Him.

The history of English law contains few more startling judicial tragedies than that to which the statute against murder owed so much humane amendment as to make the finding and positive identification of the slain person essential to the conviction of the murderer; and as the same remarkable case had a peculiar moral and social significance for the young lovers of all times, who, in their passionate devotion to each other, are altogether too apt to disregard the fortunes of everybody else in the world, it may be recalled appropriately for modern reading.

Upon the death of Mr. George Perkins, a widower of considerable property in London, it was found that his will appointed a brother of his, living near Epping Forest, the sole guardian of his only daughter, and directed that said guardian should inherit the whole fortune devised in case his young ward should die either unmarried or without children. Implicit confidence in his brother, who was a middle-aged bachelor of limited means had, of course, inspired the dying man to make such a will; but a number of family relatives pronounced the document an extraordinary piece of servile flattery, and darkly hinted that harm would ensue from it. This feeling caused an alienation between the occupants of the Epping Forest residence and the aforesaid prophets, and made the latter the bitterest prosecutors of the dead man's brother in the strange and tragic succeeding events, which have been described as follows:

Uncle and niece were both seen one day walking together in the forest, but the young lady suddenly disappeared, and the uncle declared that he had sought her as soon as he missed her, and knew not whether she had gone or what had become of her. This account was considered improbable, and appearances being clearly suspicious, he was arrested and taken before a magistrate. Other circumstances, hourly coming to light, rendered his position serious. A young gentleman in the neighborhood had been paying his addresses to Miss Perkins. It was stated, and generally believed, that he had gone, a few days before she was missed, on a journey to the North, and that she had declared that she would marry him on his return. The uncle had repeatedly expressed his disapprobation of the match, and Miss Perkins had loudly reproached him with his unkindness and abuse of his authority over her as his ward. A woman named Margaret Oaks was produced, who swore that about 11 o'clock on the day on which Miss Perkins was missed she was passing through the forest and heard the voice of a young lady earnestly expostulating with a gentleman. On drawing nearer the spot whence the sound came, Margaret Oaks testified that she heard the lady exclaim: 'Don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me!' The woman was greatly terrified, and ran away from the spot. As she was doing so she heard the report of fire-arms. On this combination of circumstantial and positive evidence, coupled with the suspicion of interest, the uncle was tried, convicted of murder, and almost immediately afterward—according to the customs of those days—was hanged.

About ten days after the execution of the sentence upon the uncle, the niece reappeared, and, stranger still, showed by the history she related, that all the testimony given on the trial was strictly true. Miss Perkins said that, having resolved to elope with her lover, they had given out that he had gone on a journey to the North, whereas he had merely waited near the skirts of the forest until the time appointed for the elopement, which was the very day on which she had disappeared. Her lover had horses ready saddled for them both, and two servants in attendance on horseback. While walking with her uncle, he reproached her for her resolution to marry a man of whom he disapproved, and after some remonstrances, she passionately exclaimed:

'I have set my heart upon him. If I don't marry him it will be death to me; and don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me!'

Just as she proclaimed those words she heard a gun fired, at which she started, and she afterwards saw a man come from among the trees with a wood-pigeon in his hand, which he had shot. On approaching the spot appointed for a meeting with her lover, she formed a pretence to induce her uncle to go on before her. She then fled to the arms of her lover, who had been waiting for her, and they both mounted their horses and immediately rode off. Instead, however, of going to the North, they retired to Windsor, and about a week afterwards went on a tour of pleasure to France. There they passed some months so happily that in those days, when newspapers were scarce, when there was no regular postal communication and no telegraphs, they never heard of their uncle's sad fate until their return to England.

Walking Horses.

One of the most desirable and valuable gait for a horse is a walk, and it should be the aim to first develop this gait in the handling of the colt. The good walker will always make good time on the road when a day's journey is to be made, without wearying himself, while the slow troper must be constantly kept on the trot if time is to be made. A horse that will walk five miles per hour will go as far in a day, confined to this gait, as an ordinary horse can be driven when kept half of the time to the trot, and with much greater ease to himself. If one-half the pains were taken by farmers' boys to make fast walkers of the youngsters on the farm that is usually taken to make them trot, the result would be much more beneficial, and we would find plenty of teams that could do their five miles an hour with ease. But instead of this, as soon as the colt is bridled, the sole aim of 'the boys' is to make a trotter of him, and both gait and speed are spoiled.

Make the colts walk, boys; make them extend themselves in a long, sweeping, square walk, and don't be satisfied with anything less than five miles an hour. When he gets to trotting he will go all the faster for this preliminary training to the walking gait, and if he cannot trot fast enough to beat Dexter or Goldsmith Maid, or Occident, he will have a gait that is invaluable for business purposes. We hope to see more attention paid to fast walking than heretofore, and we respectfully urge upon agricultural societies the importance of offering prizes for walking horses at the fairs for the coming year.

An Advance in Surgery.

The new method of bloodless surgical operation, to which local reference was made the other day, marks the commencement of an era in the history of surgery. It actually seems as though surgeons had reached that degree of skill in the practice of their profession, which will enable them to cut a carve a person in almost all manner and shapes, chop him up and put him together again, without spilling a drop of blood.

The history of the progress which has been in surgery, would form an interesting volume. Even a glimpse at the most prominent features of advancement which has been made, will serve to render a person thankful that he lives in the present century. The per centage of human life which is saved, by means of the present methods of surgery, is so much greater than the per centage was in ancient times, even down to the sixteenth century, that it almost staggers belief. The thorough study of anatomy by means of dissections, and approved appliances, anesthesia, etc., have wrought wonders.

What could be more horrible and excruciating than the way of taking a twist around the limb which is to be amputated, and leaving the lower part to rot off? Nothing, unless perhaps the improved (?) method of cutting off limbs with red-hot knives, and then searing the stumps with rep-hot irons, which afterwards was practiced. When Pare, the French surgeon, in the sixteenth century, introduced the ligature in surgical operations, he became one of world's benefactors. He met with that blind opposition which springs from ignorance, but he persevered and succeeded, and thus prepared the way for the improvements which have followed.

The method of bloodless surgical operations is of very recent origin. Within the past year or two, a German surgeon devised it, and it has become so popular as to be already coming into general use. So marked is the simplicity of the appliances, that both spectator and operator cannot but wonder why no surgeon thought of the thing before.

For two reasons, this new method of bloodless surgical operations is invaluable: first, it saves the patient's blood, which is needed, especially after the operation, to give strength for recovery; and, second, it enables the surgeon to see at every instant precisely what he is doing, which he would be unable to do were the blood flowing freely. It was our privilege yesterday afternoon, to witness an operation of this kind performed by one of our most skillful surgeons, on the limb of a little girl, a portion of the bone being diseased. Powerful rubber bands were applied, beginning at the toes, driving upwards every particle of the blood in the extremity of the limb, until a point above the portion to be operated on had been reached; then a powerful compress was applied which stopped the circulation at that point. The surgeon then applied his knife and completed the operation without the loss of a drop of blood. Having witnessed the success with which the performance was crowned, we wondered, as others have done, why surgeons had not before thought of or brought into practice so simple yet invaluable a method. But then, it was easy for the questioners of Columbus to make the egg stand on end after he had shown them how to do it.—*Newbern Times*.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

A Narrow Escape.

On our return from commencement at Trinity College on the 11th inst., there having fallen a heavy rain which had greatly swollen the streams, we approached a little creek one mile south of High Point. Some had crossed and others were approaching. The stream had risen over one foot in ten minutes. As we neared the bank we saw some five buggies in advance waiting in deep anxiety. The foremost contained Miss Mary Thurston, Miss Sarah Bowbeer and a little brother, of High Point, and a young man of Davidson county. We knew at once it was unsafe to cross, but before we could give the warning, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of High Point, on horse back leads the way, and swims his horse to opposite bank. But as he plunges the raging waters, the horse in foremost buggy becomes ungovernable and in plunges. Fortunately Miss Bowbeer and little brother leaped out of the buggy in time to catch on the bank. Miss Thurston and young man were soon floating down stream with the buggy and horse till they neared a wire fence with foot-log over the creek. In an instant the buggy capsizing pitches the young couple into the rugged, gurgling, rapid waters, which are wrestling and beat bearing them down under the foot-log, whence they could not have been rescued alive. Never shall we forget the awful, inexpressible pain that rose both from the drowning ones, and the eight or ten ladies on the bank who were forced to witness the awful sight. Scarcely had Mr. Brooks, on horseback reached the bank when he with a brave heart leaps from his horse into the swelling waters and pursues the young couple as they go floating down. And Mr. Julius Weatherly, of Jamestown, who was in one of the back buggies, with a noble resolve throws off hat and coat and flies to their rescue plunging into the mad waves. After sinking, then rising and struggling manfully he and Mr. Brooks by almost miraculous efforts succeeded in reaching the foot-log just in time to snatch the two from death. Miss Thurston had already sunk beneath the waters twice, and now was entangled with horse and buggy going down doubtless for the last time, when those brave boys pulled her up and loose from the buggy by leaving part of her dress fast beneath the waves; in like manner they saved the drowning young man. Mr. Brooks pulling Miss Thurston to the bank, Mr. Weatherly pursues the horse and buggy down the stream sometimes swimming, sometimes out of sight, till the horse is rescued some 75 yards below the fence. He soon exclaims, 'all is safe!' And thus the noble young men won a most glorious triumph. What heart would not invoke Heaven's blessings upon these noble deliverers? May they live long to be honored by their grateful fellow-citizens, and may we never have to witness another such heart-rending scene.

J. B. RICHARDSON.

High Point, June 12th, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 a. m. to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9 p. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3 a. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germanon and Walnut Cove, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7 a. m. due every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 9 a. m.

Walkertown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Redew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Faulkner Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, by 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

RETURN.—Several of the mountain tourists have returned home after enjoying themselves on a three weeks' excursion among the elevations beyond the Blue Ridge, extending their journey from Asheville to the Warm Springs. On their return they visited Mt. Mitchell and remained on this highest peak over night, and near the grave of the lamented Mitchell. This is a feather in the caps of the ladies, and there are very few of the gentler sex who can boast of such an achievement.

The various points of interest, in this section, spoken of last week, have been visited recently, more particularly the Pilot Mountain. The "long ladder" is reported safe, and the ascent can be made with comparatively little danger.

Several families from the Eastern part of the State are at the Salem Hotel for the summer.

Y. M. M. S.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society will take place in the Museum Building on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. The members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

HORSES STOLEN.—Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. L. P. Matthews, in the neighborhood of Kernersville, in this county, on Friday night last.

The nightwatch of this place saw two persons riding through town about midnight, the same night, taking the Shallowford street, and supposed to have gone in the direction of the Yadkin river. Pursuers were sent out by the Society for the Protection of Property, on Saturday.

The frequency of these thefts recently will serve as a caution to keep all stables locked.—Only a few days since a friend informed us that he noticed the padlock of his stable was missing, and that night he substituted a double lock.

FOUR NEW STREETS.—Four new streets have been laid off in West Salem, named respectively Magnolia, Laurel, Mulberry and Ash.—These streets can be continued until they intersect Walnut street at the South end of this place.

LONGEST DAY.—Last Sunday, the 21st of June, was the longest day, and according to the Almanac, the grand inauguration day of Summer. We have already experienced the heat of the season; and as we advance towards July, the sweltering weather will bear down upon us heavily. We have this consolation, however, that the evenings and mornings are always pleasant and a night's rest is seldom disturbed by overheat. Even at the greatest heat, the pure and bracing mountain breezes fan your cheek very frequently. Another advantage we have over most other points this side of the Blue Ridge, is the absence of the mosquito during the night, obviating the use of the bar altogether.

SEVERAL TRADES might be carried on with a fair prospect of success, in this place, the coöpering business being one of the most promising.

Basket making, after the style of those made in Yadkin, Surry and this county, could be made profitable, more especially as the dreary months of winter might thus be turned to good account by the women and children of families.

We know that considerable quantities could be sold here during the summer and fall months. PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING would also command remunerative wages. There is a great deal of repairing needed among our buildings, and there are too few who can repair old plastered walls in a neat manner.—To this industry might be added modeling in plaster for inside walls, &c. There is money in this if properly managed. The principal profit would be in finishing inside walls in a neat and substantial manner.

We again call attention to the trade, that a first-class Gentlemen's Furnishing Store might do a permanent and paying business in our midst.

A Hardware Store might also meet with considerable encouragement.

TOWN TAXES.—Same as last year. \$1 50 on the poll, 50 cents on 100 valuation of Real Estate, and \$3 00 Road tax.

STRAWBERRIES.—S. T. Mickey, of this place, gathered one hundred bushels of strawberries from two acres of ground.

THE SALEM CORNET BAND left for Raleigh on Tuesday evening to assist at the Benefit for the Orphan Asylum yesterday. It promises to be a grand affair.

THE SERENADE on Saturday night was very creditable. The night was delightfully cool, and the mellow light of the moon added much to the charms of the occasion.

GREEN APPLES AND DEW BERRIES.—These seasonable fruits are freely offered in our market, every day. The blackberry crop is very promising and a large quantity will be dried for exportation. We hope our merchants will be enabled to offer remunerative prices.

WEATHER WARM and rather dry. At this season of the year frequent gentle showers would be very acceptable and profitable for the growing crops.

HEARTH AND HOME.—This publication has passed into the hands of "The Graphic Company," the first number of the new series of which is before us. It is now an illustrated literary paper, and no doubt will prove a success under the control of its present proprietors, who have established for themselves an enviable reputation as publishers. Weekly, \$3 00 a year. Address the Graphic Company, 39 and 41 Park Place, New York.

CONVENTIONS.

Yadkin and Surry Counties will hold a Convention at Rockford, on the 27th, to nominate a Conservative candidate for the State Senate.

Yadkin County will hold a Conservative Convention in Yadkinville, on the 4th of July, to nominate candidates for Legislature and County officers.

The Conservatives of this County will probably hold their Convention on the 6th, while the Rads will meet on the 4th.

THE RAVINE on West Street will soon be spanned with a new bridge and the street graded so as to give easy access to the town lots recently laid out West of Salem, numbering some thirty-five, all advantageously located.—Besides a continuation of West Street, four lateral streets have been laid off so as to give every accommodation to purchasers. Several lots have already been taken and the probability is, that the whole will soon be sold to bona-fide residents. About a dozen eligible lots can be laid out, adjoining the above when desired. The above lots contain half an acre each.

A new road will probably be opened, so as to avoid the troublesome crossing, known as "Jackson's Bridge."

To the People of the Eighth Judicial District.

I am a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of this Judicial District.

As the office is one that should be kept entirely above the baneful influence of party politics, I am not the candidate of any party, and have no political opinions to promulgate. I shall make no canvass of the District, believing it unbecoming in a candidate for a high judicial position to do so. If elected, I desire to assume the office free from all obligations to party or sect, that I may be able the more easily to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced.

WILLIAM H. BAILY.

Salisbury, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

Beware of false reports, circulated on the eve of the election.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country.

Just received a fine lot of Preserved Ginger, also a large lot of Lemons, at

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The Press for three months.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, old 0 90 a 1 00	Salt 1 80 a 1 90
Wheat, 1 50 a 1 65	" American, 0 90
Flour, 3 90 a 4 25	Candles ada. 20 a 25
Meal, 2 a 2 5	Oils, Linsced, 0 60 a 0 65
Chop, 12 a 15	" Kerosene, 25 a 40
Bacon, 12 a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B. 10
Pork, 7 00 a 8 00	" A. 10 1/2
Lard, 13 a 18	Yarn, Fries, 1 20 a 0 90
Eggs, 10 a 12 1/2	Iron, 5 1/2 a 6
Molasses, 24 a 45	Nails, 61 a 7
Cheese Fac. 18 a 25	Cal'skins, green, 15 cts.
" Mount, 13 a 60	Fallow, 8 a 10
Butter, 15 a 20	Beeswax, 28 a 30
Peas, 1 00 a 1 00	Clover Seed, 7 50 a 8 00
Apples, green, 1 00 a 1 50	Home grown, 0 60 a 0 60
" dried, 5 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit 50
Potatoes, 75 a 60	Brick, 6 00 a 10 00
" Irish, 1 00 a 1 25	Shingles, 9 00 a 12 00
Coffee, 25 a 30	Longleaf pine, 4 50 a 5 5
Sugar, 8 a 15	Hay, per cwt. 50 a 60
" crushed, 15 a 18	" Bags, 23 a 20
Dried peck, peach, 10 a 21	Butter Beam, 10

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

LEGS—Common, 4 00 a 5 00	Good, 5 00 a 6 00
" Bright, 5 00 a 6 00	" Smokers, 6 00 a 7 00
Leaf—Common, 5 00 a 6 00	Good, 6 00 a 7 00
" Bright, 6 00 a 7 00	" Rich waxy, 7 00 a 8 00
" Common Bright, 7 00 a 8 00	" Good, 8 00 a 9 00
" Fancy wrappers, 9 00 a 10 00	

Richmond Tobacco Market.

LEGS—Common to bright, 5 00 a 8 00	Good to fine, 9 00 a 12 00
LEAF—Fillers, 8 00 a 10 00	Extra, 14 00 a 15 00

New York, June 22.—Cotton, 17 1/2 a 18 1/2; Flour, \$6 15 to \$6 80; Corn, \$1 a \$1 14.

Charlotte, June 23.—Bacon 12 a 13; Flour, \$7 50 a \$4 00; Corn, 1 00 a 1 05; Oats, 60 a 65; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Brandy, \$2 00 a 2 25; Peas, 75 a 100; Lard, 12 a 13.

Richmond, June 16.—Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Corn 00 a 93; Oats 00 a 71; Flour \$7 00 a \$0 00.

Fayetteville, June 18.—Bacon 13 a 16; Flour, \$6 75 a \$7 65; Corn 1 25 a 1 30; Oats 80 00; Rye, \$1 50; Wheat, \$1 60 a \$1 75; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, \$2 00; Brandy, \$2 50 van \$00; Salt, \$1 65 a 0 00.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of

LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,

KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the Press office.

WANTED!

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK.

SAFE, SPEEDY AND SURE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound,—a remedy for all diseases of the Chest and Air Passages, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound. Books and Stationery at the Bookstore. Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

Thistle Edition Waverly Novels. Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT.

On Main Street, Salem, N. C.

ON THE 10th DAY OF JULY, 1874, under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by Christian Hege and his wife A. M. Hege, and Z. J. Hege and his wife S. A. Hege, on the 7th day of February, 1873, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, a certain valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, the late residence of Christian Hege, situated on Main Street, in the town of Salem, N. C., bounded by the lot in the occupancy of E. L. Hege and Catharine Welfare. Terms made known on day of sale.

June 1st, 1874.—23. tds. Mortgage.

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both green and dried. We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates. We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice. PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.—24. tds.

HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand applications, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superior to fully demonstrated in the GREAT FIRES OF CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.



Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to

THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!!!

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Franklinite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

HERRINGS & FARREL,

251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.

307 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

60 & 62 South St., Boston.

48 State St., Chicago.

53 Camp St., New Orleans.

March 12, 1874.—14. tds.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCO-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, FORTYMONS, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.—6.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.

1 Fine Buggy Animal.

1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon.

1 2 Horse Wagon, 1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

Jan. 29, 1874.—5.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,

Diarrhea, Boils, Soreness,

Lameness, Burns, Sprains,

Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,

Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,

Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,

ETC.

CURED BY

POND'S EXTRACT

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

DRAWING PAPER. CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.



Spring Greeting,
1874.

We call the attention of customers

and the public generally to our new

and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern

Cities at greatly reduced

prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of

general merchandise, and will be offered

for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our

extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

n new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.—18.

THE

BOTTOM

PRICES

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Go and Learn a Trade.

Sung by a little blind boy—a pupil of the N. C. Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, before the N. C. Press Association, on Wednesday, May 14, 1874:

I'll sing a little song to-night,
And every word is true,
You'll find that every word is meant,
Young gentlemen, for you!
I've no intention to offend,
In what is sung or said,
The sun and substance of it is,
To go and learn a trade,
Chorus—The "coming man" is he who lives,
To see his fortune made,
Whom every body will respect,
Because he learned a trade.

Your education may be good,
But time is flitting by,
Instead of leading don't be fooled,
The old man may not die,
And if he should the chances are,
The old may be misled,
Or you cut off without a cent,
So go and learn a trade,
Chorus, &c.

This country's full of nice young men,
Who from their duty shrink,
Who think 'twould crush their family pride
If they should go to work;
Take off your coat, (your father did),
And find some honest maid,
Who'll help you make your fortune when
You've learned an honest trade,
Chorus, &c.

Be temperate in all you do,
Be faithful to your "boss,"
You'll find the more you do for him,
Will never prove a loss,
You'll find in fifty years from now,
When fame and fortune's made,
The best step that you ever took,
Was when you learned a trade,
Chorus, &c.

Humorous.

"De Pervisions, Josiar."

A sapient looking Fayetteville darkey, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five summers, overtook an old negro on the street the other day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with all the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Young Africa imparted to Old Africa a fund of valuable information, thusly:

"Well, Uncle Billy, Sumner's Swivel Rights Bill, hab passed de Senate ob de United States without a murmur."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we enlaid pussions is gwine to see whose pervisions is in de pot. We is gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' ear, and put our feet on de pervisions ob de seats whenever we dam please."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to stop at de hotels and set at de head ob de table, and hab de biggest slices ob de chickens, and lay 'round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us, without grumbling; and when de boss ob de concern shoves a bill at us, we'll hab him sent to Washington, and obscured in de plenipotentiary."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to go to de white schools and set on de platform wid de teacher and learn gheography, Trigonometry, Gheometry, Latin, Dutch, French, Choctaw, Algebray, Rheumatism, de rule of three and de diance."

"Good gracious! Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to be buried in *italic* coffins wid locking glasses on top ob dem, and de hab to carry us on a hearse to de grave yard and bury us on top ob de white folks, so when de day ob resurrection am arrived and de angel Gabriel come tooting along, he'll sing out two his trumpet, "All ob you enlaid gentlemen risk fast!" And say, Uncle Billy, de pervisions ob de bill—"

"What's dat you say 'bout de pervisions, Josiar?"

"Well, Uncle Billy, as I was gwine on to state, de pervisions ob de bill—"

"Stop right dar, Josiar. You say dare's pervisions in de bill?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. De pervisions ob de bill—"

"Stop right dar, Josiar. If dare's pervisions in de bill, I want sack ob flour dis bery minit. Dam de smoking in de ladies' ear, and de geography, and de latin, and de *italic* coffins! I want de pervisions, Josiar. Dey's all dere is in de bill wuff a dam cent!"

—Fayetteville (Ga.) Express.

That Little Hatchet.

A good little boy out West undertook to come the George Washington on his mother in this way: He cut off the cat's head with the traditional hatchet, and then hid the defunct feline in the meal barrel. When the old lady went for meal to make the "hoe cake" for the fragrant morning repast, she discovered the cat and interviewed her son. He said: "I did it, mother, with my little hatchet, but I'll be swizzled if I can tell the whole truth about this little affair." Now, most mothers would have kissed that brave and truthful lad on his noble brow, and kept on using the meal out of that barrel just the same; but this one didn't. She said: "Come across my lap, my son; come across my lap." He came, and for awhile there rose a cloud from the seat of his trousers that effectually hid the son from view, and the old woman now sports goggles and is lavish in the use of Pettit's eye-solve. The good little boy had peppered the seat of his pants.—Green Bay Advocate.

H. C. RICH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. Rich & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call. Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DORRIS'S Millinery Store, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work.

H. C. RICH,
Feb. 1, 1874.

G. A. RICH
G-t.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES
FOR SALE.
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.
At Zevely's

HOME LIFE
IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "ONE FRAGMENT'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "Home Life" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best work," "full of precious thoughts," "truths precious to every soul," "a choice book for every family." Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsuited. AGENTS,
Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, wanted in every county; \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & MURPHY,
518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers Attention!
THE ADVANCE MOWER!
Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.
Warranted to give Satisfaction.

PRICE \$120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, set of easy draft. The Advance Mower will save many an hour's labor in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron, excluding all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gears, &c.

The Advance is a new and useful machine, but one that is lavishly known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities. From the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

15-14

PEPPER, FRESH
Ginger, AND
Spice, GENUINE,
Cloves, P. O. BUILDING,
Cinnamon, SALEM, N. C.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

If not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The best is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent,
Salem, N. C. Mar. 13, 1874-10

FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.

(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 20x24, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in rollers, and without injury.

Price, from \$1 to \$10 according to size.

Also, A discount made on all large purchases.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ECLECTIC GALLERY

OF
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.

These engravings have appeared in the Eclectic Magazine, and comprise the portraits of the most distinguished men of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, &c.

Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 8x10, or quarto size, 10x16, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in rollers, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cents—Quarto size, 15 cents.

A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

catalogues sent free to any Address.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC
BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE
MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,
AND ARE ENAMELED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE
ROSEWOOD FINISH.

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irritation of water or degradation of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their light and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.

NOVELS! NOVELS!
A LARGE LOT of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

AT
ZEVELY'S
STORE, SALEM, N. C.

NOVELS! NOVELS!
A LARGE LOT of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

AT
ZEVELY'S
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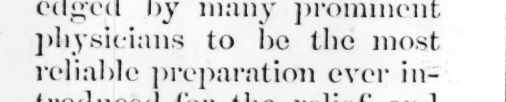
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If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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